







DAILY ONLINE ACTIVITIES SUMMARY

Date:	21/06/2020	Name:	Shetty Sonali Sanjeeva
Sem & Sec	8th B	USN:	4AL16CS123
Online Test Summary			
Subject	--		
Max. Marks	--	Score	---
Certification Course Summary			
Course	Introduction to cloud		
Certificate Provider	Ibm	Duration	6 hrs
Coding Challenges			
Problem Statement: 1) Python code to find sum of elements in given array.			
Status: Solved			
Uploaded the report in Github		YES	
If yes Repository name		SONALI SHETTY	
Uploaded the report in slack		YES	


Certification Course Details:

[courses.cognitiveclass.ai/courses/cognitive-class-ai](https://courses.cognitiveclass.ai/courses/cognitive-class-ai/cognitive-class-ai)



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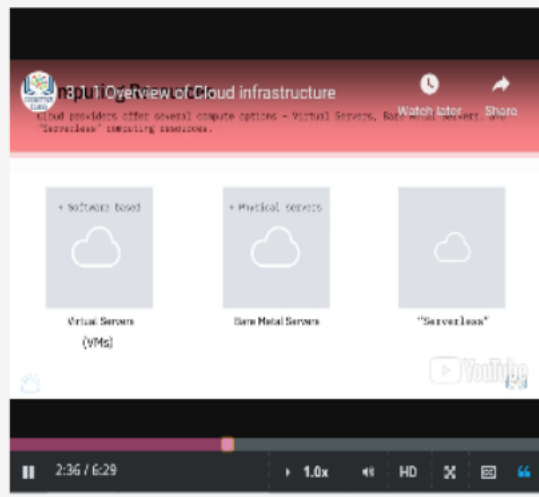
[Module 4 - Components of Cloud Course > Computing](#) [Video: Overview of Cloud Infrastructure \(6:30\)](#) [Video: Overview of Cloud Infrastructure \(6:30\)](#)

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Video: Overview of Cloud Infrastructure (6:30)

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Overview of Cloud Infrastructure (6:30)



Virtual Servers (VMs)

Bare Metal Servers

"Serverless"

Virtualization technologies. Other servers in the racks are bare metal servers that are physical servers that aren't virtualized. Customers can provision VMs and Bare Metals servers as and when they need them and run their workloads on them. Cloud users can also run their workloads on serverless computing resources, which are an abstraction layer on top of virtual machines. We will talk about all three compute options in greater detail in subsequent videos. Storage: Information and data can consist of files, code, documents, images, videos, backups, snapshots, and databases and can be

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Video: Virtualization and Virtual Machines Explained (5:21)

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Virtualization and Virtual Machines Explained (5:21)

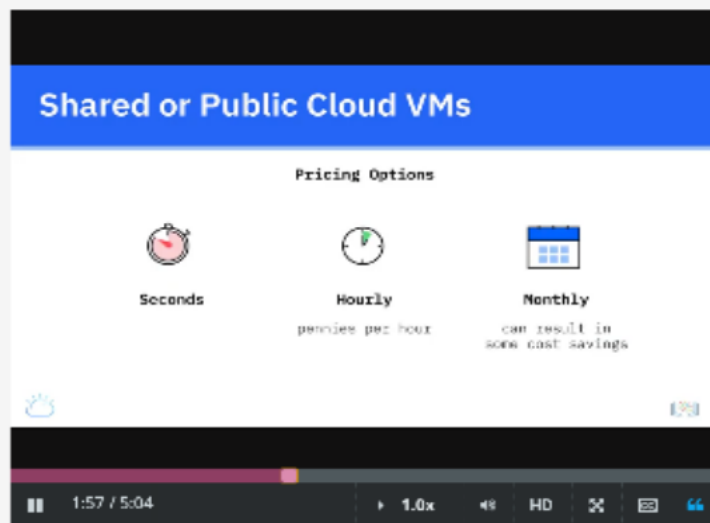


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server. They're also called bare-metal hypervisors. So we'll write that up here. Remember these are the most frequently typed or use hypervisors and they're most secure, they lower the latency, and these are the ones that you'll see in the market the most. Some examples would be VMware, ESX, or Microsoft Hyper-V, or even open-source KVM. The other type of hypervisor is a Type 2 hypervisor, over here. And what makes these different is that there is a layer of host OS that sits between the physical server and the hypervisor. By that nature they are also called. Hosted. These are a lot less frequent. They're mostly used for end user virtualization. You might see some in the market that are called Oracle, VirtualBox, or VMware Workstation. Again, they're a

Types of Virtual Machines (5:05)



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for Compute intensive workloads, Memory intensive workloads, or High Performance I/O. Rather than pick from only pre-defined sizes, some providers also offer custom configurations that allow users to define the number of cores and RAM and local storage characteristics. Public VMs are usually priced by the hour (or in some cases even seconds) and configurations start as low as pennies per hour. Some providers also let you get monthly VMs, which can result in some cost savings if you know you will run the VM for at least a month. But if you decide to de-commission the VM in the middle of the month, you will still be charged for the full month.

CODE:

Program no:1

Python code to find sum of elements in given array.

```
def _sum(arr,n):  
  
    # return sum using sum  
    # inbuilt sum() function  
    return(sum(arr))  
  
# driver function  
arr=[]  
# input values to list  
arr = [ 12, 3, 4, 15]  
  
# calculating length of array  
n = len(arr)  
  
ans = _sum(arr,n)  
  
# display sum  
print ('Sum of the array is', ans)
```